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## TOPICS PRESENTED THIS WEEK.

### Editorial—

Editorial Items.....	417,	418
An Important Hint.....	417	
Our Method.....	417	
Bees and Honey.....	417	
Illinois Industrial University.....	417	
Foreign and Domestic Crop Prospects.....	418	
"Almost Persuaded".....	418	
The Cultivation of Honey Locust.....	418	
Bees from Syria and Cyprus.....	419	

### Among Our Exchanges—

Clipping Queen's Wing.....	421
Title to Fugitive Swarms.....	421
Abandoning Swarms.....	422
Antirrhinum and Bees.....	422
Bee-Keeping in Maine.....	422
Honey and Bee Shows in Wales.....	422
Practical Suggestions on Bee-Culture.....	422
Cook's Manual.....	422
Marketing Honey.....	422

### Correspondence—

Tree Planting, Cyprian Bees, etc.....	423
How to Transfer Bees.....	423
A Friendly Chat with L. W. Van Kirk.....	424
Importance of Having a Good Queen.....	424
D. A. Jones' Method of Transferring.....	425
Wintering in Chaff Hives.....	426
How to Introduce a New Queen.....	426

### Selections from Our Letter Box—

After-Swarmling.....	426
Lamp Moth Trap.....	426
Storms in Kentucky.....	426
Ready for Linden Bloom.....	427
Bees have Prospered.....	427
Improvement in Disposition.....	427
Motherwort for Bees.....	427
Wired Foundation.....	427
A Sad Accident.....	427
A Valuable Seedling.....	427
Late Feeding.....	427
More than Doing Well.....	427



**An Important Hint.**—The Chicago Times, in an extended notice of a recent publication entitled "Food Frauds," speaks as follows of "glucose mixed with a little of the honey produced by the bees: Its test is one of difficulty and the best way is to beware of the neat glass jar bearing the trade-mark of a New York or Chicago dealer, and to buy the tin pails or common fruit-cans with the name of the producer on the vessel." We have time-and-again advised beekeepers to label their honey packages with an attractive label, giving their name and address, and also simple directions for liquefying the honey when it becomes granulated. It is an important matter, and in the near future the name of the producer will sell the honey when no assurance of the dealer could do so.

**Our Method.**—The clipping of the queen's wing having become a matter of acknowledged good policy, as we knew it would, the question naturally arises, What is the best method for clipping it? We have tried all plans, and find the quickest, easiest, and the least risk attending the following: Lift from the hive the comb on which you find the queen, slant it toward the hive with the lower end resting on the ground and the upper end against the hive, make no rapid motions to alarm the queen, but deliberately wait till she is in a position that you can grasp the end of one wing between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, then with a sharp pocket-knife and an up and backward motion cut off about one-

third of the wing. If deliberate in your movements, the queen will not become nervous, nor will she be aware she has been meddled with, no scent of the fingers will be left on either her wings or body, and no commotion created in the hive.

**Bees and Honey.**—We feel highly gratified at the general favor our new book, entitled "Bees and Honey," is meeting. The following, from S. A. Knapp, LL.D., Dean of the Iowa Agricultural College, is one among many of similar import: "Your very excellent work on bees and honey is at hand. I have examined it with some care, and find it an exceedingly valuable contribution to the science of bee-keeping."

**Illinois Industrial University.**—We have received the elaborate and neatly printed Catalogue and Circular of the Illinois Industrial University, for 1881-82. This University was established under the auspices of the United States, the State of Illinois, and Champaign County, and ranks among the best in the country, with a full and able Faculty, and its corps of lecturers and instructors cannot be excelled. The number matriculating as students since its opening is 1,698. T. J. Burrill, M. A., Ph. D., is Professor of Botany and Horticulture, and Vice President. Our readers have formed a pleasant acquaintance with through his instructive answers to botanical queries in the BEE JOURNAL.

We are in receipt of the Annual Catalogue of Columbia Veterinary College and School of Comparative Medicine, New York City. The Faculty embraces a list of twenty-three learned professors and lecturers, some of whom are scientists of national reputation.

### Foreign and Domestic Crop Prospects.

Reports of a most encouraging character come from all sections of the United States. Wheat, although a trifle less in acreage, is far above the average in quality and yield, and corn, oats, potatoes, etc., never promised better. A dispatch from Sedgwick county, Kans., dated June 26, says: "Two-thirds of the 100,000 acres of wheat in this county has been cut and is now in shock. The average yield will be unprecedentedly large, and of the finest quality. Farmers declare they never saw such fine grain. Many fields will yield *thirty to forty bushels to the acre*. The acreage of corn, nearly 130,000 acres, is growing rapidly and is very promising. Such other crops as potatoes, oats and barley all promise more than the ordinary yield." And not only is this true of most of the grain-producing districts, but in the river valleys, where floods and overflows prevailed so disastrously earlier in the season, a most bountiful yield of cotton, corn, etc., is probable. As we stated last week, there is now every prospect of a fully satisfactory honey yield from nearly all portions of our country. Despite the unusually late frosts, fruit will not be such an utter failure as many predicted. It is really too bad that the "croakers"—the human ogres who are always harping of hard times and ruin to come—those who are not content with feeling gloomy themselves, but must persuade others to view only the darkest side of everything—should be disappointed in their predictions. We have for several weeks counseled our readers to look on the brighter side; that the gloom was only the precursor of better things coming, and we know all will join in rejoicing over the fruition of our hopes. With the comparatively few disappointed ones we sincerely sympathize, as well as with those who have been ruined in the tornado's path. It will be a melancholy satisfaction to them that they are exceptions.

Mr. A. Pettigrew, in the London, Eng., *Journal of Horticulture*, of June 15, gives the following gloomy picture of bee-keeping there this season:

If all the districts of England are as unfavorable for bees at present as that of Cheshire, feeding—vigorous feeding—should be considered the most important duty of the apiarist. Hives are very full of bees, and large hives well filled with bees require much food—at least a winebottle full of syrup each every day. Indeed,

that is hardly enough to keep a hive containing forty thousand bees in health and prosperity if no field pickings are obtained. The season here has been so unfavorable that drones have been killed as soon as born in hives not vigorously fed. All young bee-keepers should know that colonies on the point of swarming require a great amount of food, and that if the pinch of starvation is felt the bees are much discouraged, lose their balance, and for the time being abandon the idea of swarming.

It is also reported from England that their crop prospects are of a gloomy nature. There has been neither sun nor warmth, and in many districts torrents of rain have fallen. It seems likely, therefore, that the demand from England this year, for American food supplies, will be very great. The outlook everywhere for American farmers and bee-keepers is very good, both as regards yield and prices, and continued prosperity is almost guaranteed.

"Almost Persuaded."—We devote much space this week to the discussion of Mr. Blow's interesting paper, "A Bee-Keeper's Experience in the East," read before the British Bee-Keepers' Association, on May 10th. Mr. Cowan, it will be observed, was very grateful to Mr. Blow, for his pluck in going to Cyprus, to divide with America (for the credit of England and English bee-keepers) the honor of having seen Cyprian bees in their native haunts, and studying their habits and disposition at home, and to satisfy Mr. Cowan that there was really an American in the Island of Cyprus in charge of and successfully manipulating a Cyprian apiary. While Americans will go down in sackcloth and ashes because the gentleman "does not think it is right for them to have everything their own way," the world will rejoice that Mr. Cowan is at last "almost persuaded" that all of Messrs. Jones' and Benton's letters about their Cyprian apiary is not mere bombast; and what a consolation it will be to those gentlemen that he at last is convinced! *Gloria in excelsis*. We are, however, pleased to observe that Mr. Blow neither assumed that it required much pluck nor great self-sacrifice, to visit Cyprus after Mr. Benton had been a two years' resident there, and had surmounted all the obstacles, so that a quiet study of the Cyprian and Syrian bees, in Americanized frame hives, was a comparative pastime and luxury.

### The Cultivation of Honey Locust.

The *Nebraska Farmer* gives the following valuable instructions regarding the planting and treatment of honey locust for hedges:

The secret in hedge-growing of any kind, is well directed care and attention during the first three or four years, and if this be given to honey locust it will make a hedge every time. The plants must be good ones, vigorous and thrifty—and should be about the same size together, and not plant small and large ones promiscuously. Before setting, make the ground along the line rich and mellow. After setting out the row must be cultivated and kept clean until the hedge is matured or finished. Let the plants grow the first year undisturbed, and then cut them down within three inches of the ground; the second year, seven inches from the ground; third year, twelve inches; fourth year, twenty-five inches; sixth year, thirty-three inches; and the seventh year, height desired for fence. This takes seven years, but the fence is good after the fourth year.

In view of the increasing destruction of our forests, and the great cost of fencing material, any substitute for good fences will be eagerly sought after by the thoughtful farmer. Osage orange has been extensively tried and experimented with, but it fails to fill the bill, there being many very objectionable features about it, chief among which are its inability to stand excessive cold winters; but the honey locust is free from this objection. As an attractive hedging nothing can excel it in appearance, and certainly nothing is easier of cultivation. When allowed to grow in tree form it becomes a beautiful shade tree, and the timber is among the most valuable. For honey-producing it stands among the best, and bee-keepers will do well to alternate the honey locust with linden and tulip tree or poplar, as it comes into bloom before the linden, and is a more certain producer, though not so bountiful. Bee-keepers should liberally ornament their grounds with it, and try its virtues for hedging.

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### Bees from Syria and Cyprus.

The following is the discussion on this subject at the British Bee-Keepers' Association, after the reading of the paper by Mr. T. B. Blow, entitled "A bee-keeper's experience in the East," which will be found on page 327, and is taken from the *British Bee Journal* for June.

In answer to a member Mr. Blow said that he attributed the smallness of the Cyprian bees to their breeding in old combs continually. He thought the bees would develop by the culture of this country, from the fact that the queens were not small. Some of the queens that he sent out were small owing to long confinement in their hives. The Cyprian and Syrian queens are not quite so large as our English queens. The people in Cyprus do not remove the old comb for years, simply removing the back combs only.

The Rev. T. Sissons said he thought Cyprians were the handsomest bees we had in the world. They were not only remarkably handsome but cheerful. Their notions of *meum* and *tuum* were rather peculiar. They seemed to have proper notions of *meum*; they defend *meum* with remarkable courage. He was afraid they were not bees for a clergyman to keep, as their notions of *tuum* were exceedingly vague. They were thoroughly demoralized; they went out, got all they could, and gave up nothing. He had been working with them for about two years, and he found no increase of size. The queens were about the same size; and the workers did not increase. Nor did he think, judging by their appearance, were they likely to increase. They appeared to be quite different from the Ligurians. But he found them excellent workers, working early and late, and in all weathers; they propolized with wax. With regard to their tempers he was bound to say that you must understand them if you are to manage them. They were like some people whom he knew, who, provided they are well managed, were the best of friends; but if you tread on their favorite corn they are awkward to deal with. These Cyprian bees must be approached in a peculiar way. In the first place, smoke does not appear to affect them; in fact he had given up the attempt to approach them with smoke; the law of strong attachment to *meum* came out there. If, instead of using smoke, you sprinkle a little water and sugar, that diverted their attention. He found that they were more troublesome toward the end of the year than at the commencement; they seemed to be specially indignant then to any one taking away the property which they had accumulated; he rather admired them for it. He thought that the Cyprian bee was well worthy of culture in this country. During the present summer he intended to go in for more of the Cyprian bees.

In answer to a member Mr. Blow said the cylinders were packed in

large stacks, and the spaces in front between the cylinders were cemented with mud; a small hole was pierced at the bottom of each cylinder, and through this hole the bees entered. They had no alighting-board. There was a great difference between the Syrian and Holy Land bee,—a much greater difference than between Syrian and Cyprian themselves. The latter were, in his opinion, almost identical, and really did not deserve to be treated as a distinct variety. But there was a marked difference between the Holy Land bees and the Cyprian, the Holy Land bee being differently shaded, and very much more downy. There was a great difference between the Cyprians, the Syrians, and the Ligurians; the Ligurians were much more robust than the two former. With regard to the increase in size, he thought that a couple or three years' experience was not sufficient. A decrease in size has probably been going on for many generations—he supposed for a thousand years; although we give them better combs we could not expect them to increase at once. In transferring his hives he had to use a hammer and chisel to break up the clay cylinders, therefore they could imagine the bees getting slightly irritated. He found it was useless to smoke them; but when he used one of those vaporizers, and well sprayed every bee in the hive, then he rarely got a sting. The Cyprian and Syrian queens were much more lively than the English queens. In the first twenty or thirty colonies that he transferred the operation took place in the open air, he found the queens were not always in the hive, though they had evidently been there very recently; he was certain they took flight, because he caught the queen in one case as she was flying. After that he removed them into a room and transferred them there.

The Rev. T. Sissons said the Cyprian bees were more sociable if they were put in company with some other hives. Where a hive was allowed to stand alone the bees were much more wild than those which were found in company with others. They are something like ourselves in this respect—in society we were more amiable than men who dwell in the woods.

Mr. Blow said that from the little he saw of the bees in Cyprus he thought there was no doubt they were much larger than our English bees, and much stronger on the wing. There was, too, a marvelous amount of honey in their hives. The way they flew out in the morning and came in loaded quite impressed one with their superiority. There was no doubt that the queens were far more prolific.

Mr. Cheshire, being called upon for a few remarks on the subject, said that he was afraid his experience would not help any one. The first Cyprian queen that came into his possession was in a diseased or injured condition; it had been originally the property of Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson told him that Cyprian bees did not hold to their combs so

strongly as others. Certainly he found that statement perfectly true with regard to the queen; she was blown off the comb—while he had one of the combs out of the hive—no fewer than four times. Besides, she was found outside the hive four times. With regard to the remark about the size, his experience lay in an opposite direction as to the queen; this queen never weighed more than the average English one. Mr. Benton sent him a Cyprian queen, and she did not weigh more than the average English worker, being small in the abdomen her bees were small. With regard to the size of the bee, he was inclined to think that they were likely to fall into a mistake on that point. There was an idea current that if they increased the size of the bee they were increasing its usefulness or fruitfulness. These two qualities, or ideas, did not necessarily run together. They must bear in mind that the carrying power of an animal was not in proportion to cube or square of its measurements. Supposing they took a horse and increased its size, so that it stood ten feet instead of five, they would have a horse which, upon mathematical grounds, would have only half the relative power. All who were acquainted with the laws of construction knew perfectly well that if they increased the height of a building they must increase the strength of the under parts, or they would not be able to support it. If they increased the size of the bee they did not increase its power proportionately. The bee visited an enormous number of blooms, and if you had a large number of bees of a smaller size you had really a larger number capable of visiting a larger number of blooms, and proportionately more honey gathered than in the case of a large bee gathering relatively a smaller quantity of honey in proportion to its size. He thought it had been shown that the social bees were smaller, and that those bees who lived by themselves were very much bigger. The first Cyprian queen, as he had said, was injured, and one had no ground upon which to form a judgment. The next Cyprian queen showed some remarkable peculiarities—she came from the north of the island; the bees she bred were not so bright in color as those bred by the first one. He had had four; they constantly raised queen-cells, and the bees evidently destroyed their own queen. The third queen, which he got from the north of the island of Cyprus, raised bees of a dark color. This last queen sent by Mr. Benton was going on fairly well. She was extremely small, her bees were small though bright, with regard to the tempers, the queen (the third in number that came into his possession) had raised bees that were not generally irritable, but if they were disturbed they were furious beyond expression. On one occasion, when he transferred a swarm from one hive to the other, he was stung at least a hundred times during the operation; they were utterly uncontrollable; yet these bees previously had been easily handled. They read

that bees were sometimes in an irritable condition without obvious cause. The third Cyprian queen that he got was sent by Mr. Abbott, who had written to say that she was not a pure Cyprian, though he (the speaker) was absolutely certain it was the same queen, because she was constantly before his eyes; she was the same queen that was brought to the Horticultural Gardens, and Mr. Abbott must have been mistaken in his judgment. He should like to ask Mr. Blow whether he saw in Cyprus any divergence or variety in color in the bees in one hive. Among the Ligurians there was certainly variety; at any rate, there was a great amount of difference between the color of the bees with his own queen. She did not breed evenly colored bees like the majority of Ligurians; they shaded in perceptible gradation, and he was inclined to think that they had not the pure species that some people imagined.

Mr. Walker said that he had read something on the subject of the size of bees, and it was a question that should be sifted out. Mr. Cheshire had said that those who knew mathematics would concur with the remark that they ought to be careful in increasing the size of the bee in order to get additional profit. If they increased the height of a horse to ten feet they might not get more strength, but if they increased the horse to the same proportions as Jumbo, they would have more strength. He should like to see the subject pursued and thought out.

Mr. Walker, having to fulfil another engagement, vacated the chair, which was thereafter filled by the Rev. E. Bartrum, who proceeded to say that with regard to the greater fecundity of the Syrian queen there was of course a tendency to extol the virtues of all new races. He did not think that they could arrive at any reliable information on the subject until they had tried repeated experiments, such as those Mr. Cowan had conducted, who kept a large number of his reserved queens and bred from queens not more than two years old, and the results were satisfactory. The moment it was found that a queen was not prolific, it was removed. It was only by carefully testing them in that way that they could arrive at any conclusion as to the prolificness or fecundity of the Ligurian or Cyprian bee.

Mr. Blow said with regard to those bees which had been brought from the north of the island of Cyprus, he might say that the bees he got from a village on the mountains at the north of the island were very much darker than any others he saw. He made a remark to Mr. Benton that he had some bees darker than the average of his Cyprian bees, but he (Mr. Blow) thought in all cases they were bred evenly. He did not find any bees that were very yellow with bees that were very dark; they were all dark. It was curious to note that the bees obtained at this village, which was nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, were darker than those which he

obtained at another village, which was at a much lower level, being only a few miles from the sea. There was one more point he should have touched upon, that was, that the Cyprian and Syrian bees, especially the Cyprian bees, were much infested with a bee parasite (*Bracula cæca*). One or two persons had written to know what was the matter; one remarked that the queen had three bumps on her. Mr. Cowan had said he took twenty-three specimens of the parasite from a queen. With regard to what had been said about *meum* and *tuum*, the Syrian bees were much more courageous in defense of their hives; they did not allow the black bees to alight on the hive, and they fly at them on the alighting board. Anyone alighting there was seized at once, and on all sides the black bees got worsted.

Mr. Cheshire said that the variety or variation in color of which he had spoken seemed to illustrate Mr. Blow's experience. Those bees which came from the north of the island were darker than the bees bred from the queens hailing from further east. That circumstance showed that they should not be too hasty in judging as to what were pure and not pure Cyprian bees.

The Chairman said that he bought some bees in the autumn from a distance of about five miles from his house. He found that they were as black as they could be, yet every bee in his immediate neighborhood had evidently some Ligurian blood. Therefore, if they had perfectly black bees about five miles from his house, surely in Cyprus there would be some diversity of color.

The Rev. T. Sissons said his experience was that the Cyprian queens were small, but what they lacked in size they made up in spirit. There was a man going to prove that all the great things in this earth were done by little men. While the Cyprian bees were small, they were wonderfully vivacious and prolific.

In answer to Mr. Peel (the Secretary), Mr. Blow said that when the queens arrived in England, at first they were a little smaller, but no sooner did they arrive than they began to raise brood. He believed in one or two cases they bred in the hive on the voyage, the bees traveling in the wooden boxes.

Mr. Cheshire having asked a question in reference to the Syrian and English queens depositing their brood in patches in combs, Mr. Blow replied that he thought in the case of the Cyprians and Syrians, the bees removed the pollen. He thought that was one point brought out by their gnawing powers, being able to remove the pollen readily. They found large patches, not a single cell being without brood, while in the case of the English bees they found that pollen was left in some of the cells. He thought, however, in the case of the Cyprians and Syrians, the pollen was removed also.

Mr. Cowan said they were much obliged to Mr. Blow for his excellent paper. It was very plucky of Mr.

Blow to go out to Cyprus, and he was glad he had done so for the credit of England and English bee-keepers. He (Mr. Cowan) did not think it was quite right for the Americans to have everything their own way. He had begun rather to doubt the existence of the Cyprian apiary. But he was glad to hear that Mr. Blow had met Mr. Benton, and that he was all right over there. With regard to the size of the Cyprian bees, they would remember some years ago he tried to get a larger breed of bees; and had foundation from America, with four and a half cells to the inch, and the bees certainly got larger; but he did not find that they were better than the ordinary-sized bee, in fact it made good what Mr. Cheshire had stated, that it was not the larger-sized bee which was the most productive. With regard to the Cyprian queens he had a few from Mr. Blow, and his (Mr. Cowan's) experience was rather curious with them. Wishing to test the prolificness of the queens, he took away comb after comb and gave them empty combs, and he found as fast as he put in the combs, they were filled with eggs; they seemed most prolific. He noticed that the bees were much smaller than our English bees. Last week he had a very curious accident to one of the hives. Every comb was well filled with brood, and the queen was laying beautifully. On Friday morning he found the queen dead on the alighting-board. He opened the hive and found queen-cells on almost every frame. That was his experience with Cyprians in raising queen-cells; he could not account at all for the destruction of the queen as she appeared most prolific, but there was no doubt she was destroyed. The queens were very lively, and he found some difficulty in dealing with them; they were small, and run about all over the place, and it was difficult to find them. If you had got them on a frame they would perhaps drop off on to the frames below; so that those who had Cyprian queens he would advise to carefully watch them. He wrote to Mr. Blow asking if he had noticed that the bees were covered with *Bracula cæca*. Three out of four queens had them; one of them had twenty-three. He found that the Peet cage, which he had been lately using, was most suitable for the work of introducing. He had himself not had one failure in introducing them. You merely put the queen and a few workers into the cage and place the cage on the comb, not pressing it into the comb, but merely putting it on over some honey. The bees make their way into it in twenty-four hours, liberating the queen themselves. He was sufficiently sanguine as to success, or else he should not have tried them with such valuable queens.

A member having asked how long the work took after the colony was deprived of the old queen, Mr. Cowan said that he deprived the colony of the old queen and examined them next day, and he found in every case the queen was liberated by the next day. There was some candy in the cage, for the queen and bees to eat if



they required it; but the bees having to work their way through their comb, he thought, made them take to the queen. He concluded by saying he would have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Blow for his most interesting paper, and also for the trouble he had taken to visit Cyprus, and enlighten them on the way to manage the Cyprian bee.

Mr. Jackson seconded the motion, remarking that not only the Association but the whole community were greatly indebted to Mr. Blow for the perseverance and energy he had displayed in bringing a colony of the Cyprian bees to this country.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, the Chairman remarking that they were indebted to the Secretary, Mr. Peel, for introducing such a useful member as Mr. Blow to the Association.

Mr. Blow replied, observing that he had not lost more than twenty per cent. of the colonies on the road home. He had seen Mr. Benton's apiary, and what had been said about it in the American bee papers was quite true; he had a very large apiary there, having a large house and grounds for its management. With regard to queen-cells, Mr. Benton had told him that he frequently saw as many as fifty or sixty queen-cells raised from one colony.

Mr. Peel said one great advantage of the present discussion was that it elicited subjects for future papers, and he should be glad to hear that any of the gentlemen present were going to give a paper next month.

Mr. Stewart proposed a vote of thanks to the two gentlemen who had occupied the chair. Mr. Glennie seconded the motion. He said that Mr. Walker some years ago had made some experiments on himself with a view of ascertaining if it were possible to become inoculated with the sting of a bee; he had allowed himself to be stung a hundred times. He had the same experience as Mr. Walker, that the sting of the bee did not hurt one so much when he has been inoculated.

Mr. Sissons said it would render the shows more attractive if an addition to the prizes were given for the best examples of Cyprian, Ligurian, and black bees. There were some prizes for the handsomest queen in the department. He mentioned that the sting of the Cyprian bee was much more painful than that of the English bee.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Clipping Queen's Wing.**—The *American Agriculturist* gives the following on this subject:

It has been asserted that it injures the queen to have her wings clipped. This is not true. Structurally, the wing is very simple; it consists of a thin membrane, spread over veins which are firm, and consists of a double tube, one inside the other. The inner tube carries the air, and the outer the blood to nourish the wing. Clipping has been practiced by many of our best apiarists for years, and no one has detected the least harm from it. Ants do the same thing by their queens, and for the same purpose. The advantage of this practice is great. There is no danger of losing a colony. The bees will come forth from the hive, and the queen will, as usual, attempt to follow, but is unable to go with the swarm. The bees will generally cluster, though they may not; and as soon as they find that the queen is missing, will go back to the hive. The queen may get so far from the hive that she cannot return, but this is the loss of the queen, and is far less than the loss of a strong colony. In five cases out of six the queen will return all right.

This practice not only saves bees, but time as well. The hiving of swarms is often a great task, and when they alight, as they sometimes do, at the very top of a tall tree, it is well nigh impossible. This matter becomes still more serious when several colonies come forth at once. They often cluster all together, and the trouble of separation and properly hiving them is great. If the queen's wing is clipped, all of this is saved. One has only to go to the front of the hive, and as the queen comes forth, which is usually late in the exit, pick her up and put her in a cage; a tumbler turned over her in the new hive will do. Next remove the old hive a few feet temporarily, and put the new hive containing the queen on the old stand. It is well to fill the new hive with foundation, and to add one frame of brood, in all stages, from the old hive. The bees will soon come to the new hive, and when all have entered, the new hive may be put in the desired place, and the old one returned to its old stand. At nightfall, liberate the queen, and all is done. If it is desired to prevent any further swarming, we have only to examine the old hive, now nearly empty of bees, and destroy all of the queen cells but one, which should always be the largest. In this way hiving takes but a small amount of time and labor.

The best time to clip the queen's wing is when she commences laying. As soon as eggs are seen in the worker cells, which will be about eight days after the queen leaves the cell, we

should clip the queen, as then there are few bees, and it is easy to find her. If the wing is clipped before there are eggs, very likely she may not have mated. The queen only mates on the wing.

Until one has had some experience, the clipping better be done in-doors, before a window; if the queen escapes there will be no danger of losing her. She will fly to the window, and is easily caught. Catch the queen by the wings with the right hand, and let her feet rest on the left hand, taking care not to press her abdomen. She will not use her sting. With one of the fingers of the left hand, on which she is now resting, press down on her feet, so as to hold her. Then take a pair of small scissors, held in the now liberated right hand, and carefully cut off about one-third of one of the front wings. As the queen is resting on her feet, there will be little danger of cutting them. For years we have always clipped all of our queens, and have experienced only advantage. We could not think of keeping bees, and not practice this method.

**Title to Fugitive Swarms.**—The *Philadelphia Record* gives the following item relating to the capture and ownership of fugitive swarms of bees, which we reprint, as it is a question often brought up by bee-keepers:

Magistrate Krickbaum's knowledge of the law was put to the test one day last week to determine an ownership of a swarm of bees that settled on a tree near the house of Mrs. Flanagan, on Chew street, Germantown. The busy honey-makers were hived by Mrs. Flanagan after a fruitless attempt to find their owner. At this juncture, John Taylor appeared upon the scene, claimed the bees as the property of his father-in-law, and proceeded to take them away bodily. The bees objected to this procedure, and gave Taylor such a warm reception that he beat a hasty retreat. He soon after succeeded in enticing them into a thicket and carried them away. Then Mrs. Flanagan sought legal advice and obtained a warrant for Taylor's arrest on the charge of larceny, the law saying that ownership in swarming bees is vested in the original possessor only so long as he can keep them in sight. The affair was settled by Taylor surrendering the bees.

**Absconding Swarms.**—The *California Apiculturist* remarks as follows on this subject:

The great number of absconding swarms in this section of country are remarkable—never has there been so many known before. One man informs us that he has captured 32, another 20, another 13, and many others various numbers. These have been captured mostly by placing hives and boxes out upon the sides of the mountains or in tree tops. One gentleman says that he had a number of hives piled up near his house; his at-

tention was called to a few bees, cleaning out a hive; the next day, about 11 o'clock, a swarm came and took possession of the same hive. He was clearly of the opinion that the bees seen there the day previous were members of the same swarm, and who were in search of a dwelling in which to move, and were cleaning house when first discovered. The same thing was noticed several times with like results.

In Los Angeles, a man who had a number of empty hives sitting around on his premises had 20 or more of them occupied by runaways, who, regardless of the city bee ordinance, took up their abode in the city of the angels, and will undoubtedly contest their right pointedly with the city dads, should they get after them with a writ of ouster. We cannot account for so many, other than apiarists generally are discouraged on account of the unfavorable outlook and neglect their bees, which they should not do.

#### Antirrhinums and Bees.—The *Rural Canadian* says:

It is stated recently by naturalists that bumble-bees prefer obtaining honey from Antirrhinums, in preference to any other flowers, in which they have a monopoly over other bees, by a curious provision in the tubes of the corollas. They sit on and cling to the lower lip of the blossom, which bends down by the weight of the bee and makes an opening through which the insect thrusts its head and takes possession of the honey. The honey bee and other insects are not heavy enough to open the entrance. The bumble-bee appears to be aware of this advantage, and flies at once to the Antirrhinums, to the neglect of other flowers which other insects may have previously visited. A writer in the *Garden* says that the old flowers open more easily than young ones, and that while he had found that a weight of twenty grains was required to open the flowers, only three or four grains would bend the lower lip of some older ones.

#### Bee-Keeping in Maine.—The *Home Farm* remarks as follows:

Why should we not be a honey-producing state? There are thousands of pounds of honey daily going to waste during the honey season for want of bees to gather it; and we are not producing all the honey possible until we have bees enough to visit every honey plant every day, as the day's harvest is lost unless taken in its time. There is no more to-morrow on account of what is left uncollected to-day. The quantity of bees is not the only thing we want, we want every bee to exercise its greatest storing capacity. How are we to arrive at this? Not in the box-hive and the bees left almost without care summer and winter, which is the case, I think, with nine-tenths of the bees within a radius of twenty miles of the writer. We want the improvements that pertain to the business. Who would think of going to farming to-

day with the old wooden plow and other tools of that day—no one. Such things are superseded by other and better implements. So the box hive should be discarded and its place supplied by the best movable frame hive. . . . Now rally, all who are interested in bee-culture and let us see if we cannot drive out this fancy, put-up-stuff called honey, with which the market is glutted and which is a shame and disgrace to the name, and fill its place with good, nice, pure honey *not made with hands*.

#### Honey and Bee Shows in Wales.—Speaking of the late bee and honey show in Cardiff, Wales, the *London Journal of Horticulture* says:

The displays and lectures in the beehive tent excited considerable interest, and proved a great feature of attraction in the show ground. Bee-keeping in Wales is in a most primitive state. With few exceptions the residents are entirely ignorant of modern and improved methods. Great superstition prevails, and in many cases visitors to the Exhibition left the beehive tent with the impression of the expert possessing some supernatural powers over the bees. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining bees for lecturing purposes, the owners considering it an omen of ill luck to sell them. One lady asserted that an equivalent to the value of the bees must be given in corn, and another could receive nothing save cheese made in Glamorganshire. These difficulties were, however, overcome by the kindly influence of Mr. A. Pettigrew of the Castle Gardens, Cardiff, himself an advanced bee-keeper, who was most assiduous in his labors to promote the success of the Exhibition. The Cardiff local Committee and the British Bee-Keepers' Association are greatly indebted to Mr. Pettigrew for his kind assistance in promoting the success of this department of the show. Mr. S. J. Baldwin acted as expert. The Rev. H. R. Peel, Mr. T. W. Cowan, and Mr. J. M. Hooker were in attendance during the show to give advice and assistance to the many hundreds of visitors who sought information upon the subject.

#### Practical Suggestions on Bee-Culture.—Under this heading the *Chicago Herald* gives the following:

There are many people who own a few colonies of bees and seldom, if ever, realize anything from them, while with a little exertion and study they might be made a source of great pleasure and profit. In the first place, no person should ever expect to be successful with bees who is not willing to give the subject a reasonable amount of time and careful study. The most successful bee-keepers are lovers of nature and have a fondness for these little marvels of industry. Those who would be successful with bees must always be ready in the proper season to administer to their

wants. Hence the neglectful, heedless and indolent are as sure to fail in apiculture as in any other calling. The inducements to bee-keeping are numerous; it affords a most pleasurable and healthful recreation for a person whose business or profession is confining.

**Cook's Manual.**—Concerning this excellent Manual of the Apiary of which the ninth thousand has just been issued, the *Home Farm* says:

Having either read in full or examined very carefully all the American bee books that have been published during the past 25 years, and having the most of them in our library, we can say most unhesitatingly that the best book on the subject of practical bee-keeping is that by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and known as the "Manual of the Apiary." The work has been revised, enlarged and mostly rewritten to adapt it to the results of the latest scientific investigations, and the best practical deductions upon the intricate and fascinating pursuit of bee-keeping. For a single book upon the subject we do not know of one so practical, so helpful, so plainly written as this.

#### Marketing Honey.—The *Michigan Farmer* gives the following advice on marketing honey:

The first requisite of success is to have your honey and your package clean and in good order. The label must not be soiled. Take a sample with you and solicit orders. Let your sample be a fair specimen of what you have. Visit the grocers on the day, and at the hour that they are least likely to be busy, so that they can afford to listen to you patiently. Let your price be reasonable, though sufficient to cover your expense, and pay for your trouble.

— We have received a handsome little volume entitled "The Inter Ocean Curiosity Shop." It is compiled from numerous queries and answers published in the *Inter Ocean* during the past year. It touches upon nearly all of the popular subjects of the day. Religious, Scientific, Historical, etc., and displays deep research and an almost boundless acquisition of knowledge upon the part of the author, Mr. T. D. McMillan. We consider it a valuable addition to our library, and it should be upon the table of every thinking man in the country.

A Sample Copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.



## CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

### Tree Planting, Cyprian Bees, Etc.

HON. L. WALLBRIDGE.

I was much pleased in reading the article upon Cyprian bees, in the BEE JOURNAL of June 21st. I obtained a Cyprian queen from D. A. Jones' first importation. The strictures in that article, though fuller than my observation, are very striking, and correspond with my own experience. The energy of the Cyprians is certainly superior to that of the Italians, and their propensity to sting is only one of the evidences of it; they are more prolific—this gives the advantage of strong colonies early. They defend their stores (i. e., sting) with the same earnestness with which they gather; besides, the propensity to sting is very much over-stated. Even other bees are not equally docile at all times. The same is the case with the Cyprians. I have drones from a Cyprian queen mated with an Italian drone, that show the full dark color of the Italian sire, and other drones from the same queen showing the light color of the Cyprian—the difference very marked. I have frequently tried to get early queens by carrying over drones from a drone-laying queen (not fertilized), but never could get a queen fertilized until the drones appeared from fertilized mothers. I fear the Dzierzon theory is a fallacy. The two facts above seem to prove it. The following article I contributed to one of our papers, and send it to the BEE JOURNAL, as bearing upon the subject of tree planting for honey:

Almost every one does, or ought to, set out some trees every year. The fall of the year is generally recommended as the best time; it may be, however, well done in the spring. As this communication is intended for bee-keepers, it is well to consider what kind of trees to plant.

Basswood is certainly king, coming into blossom generally just as white clover goes out; it fills an important place in the bee-keeper's profits. If the bee-keeper fails to do well when the basswood is in bloom, he may count upon a poor return for that year. The linden and lime are other names in England for another variety of the same tree. Its honey-producing quality is its great recommendation to the bee-keeper—but to others it has advantages. For beauty, there is no tree that has so large and deep colored a leaf, and when it attains its growth it is valuable for timber. It is used for door-panelling and in many parts of carriages and sleighs, and its timber always commands a good price. It is thus useful during its growth, and at its maturity brings a nice sum of money for the purposes indicated. Compare it with the maple tree, so generally planted—what is that worth,

either during its growth or at maturity, except for firewood? The basswood has a luxuriant Southern foliage, and for beauty at least is equal to the maple.

Another tree of great value to the bee-keeper is the honey locust. This tree comes in bloom quite early, and is valuable on this account. The bees visit it almost in swarms, and the honey and pollen then brought in gets up the excitement in the hive, and breeding goes on at a rapid pace. Now this is the very thing bee-keepers want. They want strong colonies ready to gather honey when white clover comes in, and I know of no tree or plant which does so much to strengthen the colony early as this locust tree. Have your colony strong early; this is the secret of bee-keeping. Almost any colony will become strong in the white clover season; but then the clover honey is used up in breeding, and you don't get it as surplus. If you have no locust trees in your neighborhood, you should feed your bees, or abrade combs filled with honey already in the hive, changing combs to the center of the brood nest, thus spreading the brood nest and giving the queen an opportunity of laying, which she will be sure to do if you give her a fair chance.

Mr. W. C. Wells, of Phillipston, the largest bee-keeper in this part of the country, attributes the good success of city bee-keepers to the locust trees, as, by the good start from them, we get early brood, and are thus ready with strong colonies for the clover and basswood bloom. Besides the timber of the locust tree is very valuable; it is exceedingly heavy; a cubic foot of it weighs about 100 pounds, and is called mountain ebony. It is valuable for wagon hubs, cogs for mill wheels, and other things requiring great strength; if used for gate posts it is exceedingly durable. Messrs. George Leslie & Son, of Leslieville, Ont., furnish, amongst other valuable trees, the locust tree, of different varieties. They are all valuable, both for honey and timber. It certainly is the wiser to plant a tree which, on attaining maturity, is valuable as timber, than to plant one which, in the end, is not even valuable as a fence post, and only valuable as firewood.

I am indebted to the *Canadian Horticulturist* for valuable suggestions on tree planting. The article appears in the February number, and is by Mr. N. Robertson, Government Grounds, Ottawa. It is too long to copy into this communication, but a few points may not be amiss. "Take the trees up so as to destroy as few of the roots as possible; cut the tops into what is called pole, eight or ten feet long, have a good root, a stem without blemish, and thus a rapid growing tree. Do not take a scraggy, stunted tree; and do not mind having the tree to stand as it did before removed, but plant the side having most roots on the side where the wind will be strongest. Let the hole in which you plant be much larger than the roots, and draw the roots out to their full length. Before you put in the soil, do not let the roots get dry, but give

them a heavy mulch of sawdust, manure or straw. This can be kept in place by a few spadefull of earth, and place the mulch over that a foot beyond the hole where the roots are." Belleville, Ont.

Rural New Yorker.

### How to Transfer Bees.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

To transfer bees from box hives into those having movable frames, at the right time and in a proper manner, is an easy task; but to the novice it seems like quite a job. Unless one is very careful, he should transfer bees only when they are getting plenty of honey. When apple trees are in blossom is usually the best time. Clean all the rubbish and grass away from the old hive, spread a lot of sawdust around it, and do not leave a crack or crevice anywhere that the bees can crawl into. One will need a hammer, a saw, a chisel, a case knife, a goose quill with which to brush the bees off the combs, a smoker, some water and a cloth with which to keep all the honey washed up clean. If possible, it is better to have some one to help. Before commencing operations, one must be sure and get every thing that he will need. Commence about ten o'clock some pleasant day, when most of the bees will be in the field out of the way. Blow a little smoke into the entrance, wait a few minutes for the bees to fill themselves with honey, then move the hive back a few feet, and turn it bottom side up. Drive the bees down among the combs with smoke. From beginning to end, keep the bees in subjection. Notice which way the combs run, and take off first the side of the hive with which the combs are the nearest parallel. Cut the combs from the side of the hive by running the hand saw down. Saw off the cross sticks close to the side of the hive. Pry off one side of the hive, cutting the nails if necessary. The next thing is, how to get those crooked, and uneven combs out and get them into the frames. Cut out the first comb, lay it on a board, lay a frame over it; make a mark on the comb around the inside of the frame; cut the comb a little larger than the inside of the frame; spring the frame over it, and one comb is transferred. Sometimes the combs need fastening in, and there are different ways of doing it. One way is to make holes through the frame with an awl, then push thorns or sticks through these holes into the combs. Some use strings, and tie the combs in; others use little strips of wood that reach clear across the frame of combs, and are tied at the ends with strings or wires.

As fast as the frames are filled, hang them in the new hive, which should be placed on the old stand. Keep cutting out the combs and fastening them into the frames until they are all out, shaking the bees in front of the new hive. Some of the frames may have to be filled with small pieces of comb, but in a day or

two the bees will have them all fastened together, when the strings or strips of wood may be removed. In putting the combs into the new hive, the brood should be kept as near together as possible. If one attempts to transfer when honey is scarce and robbars trouble, he may have to do it in some building. Some bee-keepers drive the bees into a box before transferring; but a good smart hand would have a swarm transferred by the time that it could be thus driven out.

Genesee County, Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

### A Friendly Chat with L. W. Vankirk.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

As some seem to think that all Doolittle is after is to make a "big report," and as L. W. Vankirk has been the one to speak out what others have privately said, I wish to have a friendly chat with him, and thus explain some things which seem to some to be a mystery or contradiction. All cannot be said in one article in regard to any system of management, that could be said of it, no more than one chapter of the Bible could tell us of God's plan of salvation for man, and the reason I mistrust why a few of the multitude do not believe the Bible is because their mind dwells on a few dark parts, rather than take in the whole character of the Scriptures. Thus some of my friends have taken hold of certain parts of my writings and forgotten others which harmonize the mysteries. For instance, I have written "get the hive literally full of brood so that when you put on the boxes the bees must store the honey in the boxes if anywhere, as they will have nowhere else to place it. I have also written that after the sections were placed upon the hive, to let the hive alone as far as possible, unless you were obliged to open it to cut queen cells, replace a queen, or some such work of necessity. If I have ever written that the queen keeps the brood chamber literally full of brood at all times, it was not what I intended to write, for they do not. To get this brood chamber full of brood previous to the honey harvest has been a tax upon the queen, and as the honey harvest commences, and we stop exchanging the brood combs in the hive, the queen takes a partial rest, thus allowing the bees to fill the outside combs with honey, as well as a portion of the top part of each frame as the bees hatch therefrom, hence when the honey harvest closes, we have an average of about 25 lbs. of honey to the colony, which is ample to carry an ordinary colony from one honey season over to another.

It will be seen the point I have aimed at making in all my writings on this subject of brood-rearing, has been that a hive full of bees and brood at the commencement of the honey harvest tended toward success, while a hive full of honey or empty comb, with but few bees and little brood, tended toward disappoint-

ment. What would you think of a man who had a field of potatoes to hoe, that required the help of 100 men, who only hired two of them during hoeing time, and then near the harvest employed the 100? You would say too late, and the labor of the 100 men thrown away. Just so with bees which came too late for the harvest of honey. Again, why I use a small hive and desire the combs filled with brood before the honey harvest, is that the bees enter the boxes sooner and more readily. If we use a large hive that the queen cannot keep filled with brood, the first thing that the bees do is to fill all combs not occupied with brood with honey, before they make a start in the boxes, after which the tendency is to crowd the queen down. The more sealed honey there is between the brood and the boxes, the more loth the bees are to enter the boxes, and hence the large hive tends toward a small amount of surplus box honey. "Enough is as good as a feast," and 25 lbs. of honey in the hive the first of October, is just as good for the bees to winter upon as 50 lbs. Hence it will be seen that the 25 lbs. extra is a positive damage, to say nothing of its selling value if placed in the sections, as it would be were a small brood chamber used.

Again, I have told you how I unite bees in the spring to make them strong, and if I had not told you in another article that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of my bees were good enough to need no uniting, the position that I "mix up thoroughly so as to give all an even start," would be well taken. But I have told you that all that were able to get in trim for the harvest alone were built up in and of themselves. How they are built up I have told you in the articles, "Production of Comb Honey." Once more, I have told you that I fed no sugar except in the spring of 1878, when I fed two barrels to keep my bees from starving. On the other hand, I have told you how in the fall of 1876 I united my bees down nearly one-third, so as to obtain honey enough for the rest to winter upon (thereby making the bees self-supporting), and thus given you a clue to where I got those combs of sealed honey. I always unite bees in the fall till all are in good shape for wintering, if they are not already so. I have said that after I had done all in my power to get my bees in good shape for wintering, I could not tell why they died, and I say the same thing to-day; but I am not willing to admit that my loss in winter balances my income from the bees, for bees have paid me a good income notwithstanding my losses during winter. I rejoice over the success of those who winter their bees every time, yet I am more proud of the man who can, with the bees he has left, double the income of my successful wintering friend, even if he does lose bees during bad winters.

Mr. Geo. T. Wheeler, who first introduced section boxes in a practical form, once said to me. "I can make 500 per cent. on bees during the summer, even if I have to buy bees every spring on account of loss in winter,

while those of whom I buy do not make 250 per cent. on their investment, total receipts all counted." Now, about reporting: In my younger days in apiculture, I favored the adoption of the plans of those who backed up what they advocated by good reports each year, and as I was writing my management of an apiary, I thought no harm would arise from letting the readers know how I succeeded. If Mr. Heddon and others whom we have learned to respect through their writings, would report their crop of honey each fall it would please more than the writer of this article I am sure.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am very thankful to Mr. Newman and Dr. Tinker, for so ably defending me when I was sick, and placing me where this reply was unnecessary till I had the time to give it.

Borodino, N. Y.

Eichstaedter Bienenzeltung.

### Importance of Having a Good Queen.

REV. DR. DZIERZON.

In every season the queen must be accompanied by worker bees sufficient to produce and retain an increased temperature in the hive. As the queen is not designed to build the breeding cells, or furnish the brood with food, the workers attend to that for her. She is rightly called the "mother of bees" because she gives life to all the young bees that exist in the colony, by producing the eggs which develop into the future workers and drones. The success of the colony and its perpetuation depends upon the fruitfulness of the queen. If a weak colony be given a prolific queen, it will quickly increase to a strong one and the strongest colony will soon be reduced to weakness, if the queen produce few or no eggs, either on account of advanced age or other defect. Being aware of these facts the apiarist should tenderly care for his queens, and especially to winter only such colonies as have very fruitful, faultless, and not too old queens. Many queens are nearly useless, even when young, and others still prolific in old age, but the latter are very liable to lose their strength and fruitfulness at a very inconvenient time, when they should be depositing the most brood and when substitution is very uncertain on account of the scarcity of drones. In consideration of this it is very advisable to supersede a queen in about the third summer; and the most favorable time is when the bees are swarming.

The first part of this operation will be the most difficult, especially if the colony is very numerous or has gathered much honey. One method which has been recommended is to allow the colony from which you wish to remove the queen to become quiet, then quickly remove her, place the young queen in the hive and the superseding is over—before the colony fairly realizes her presence. But there is no surety of success in this method, for the bees are often so at-



tached to the old queen, that they will not brook substitution and immediately destroy the intruder.

There are so very many plans given for catching the queen that the operation has become so simplified that it can easily be accomplished in the strongest colony. It is not necessary to look all over the combs and in every corner of the hive to find the queen, but you can easily locate her upon a comb, in any part of the hive. This is not done by inserting combs of honey—for the queen never takes honey from the cells but is fed by the bees—but by giving her an opportunity to deposit eggs without disturbance, especially drone eggs, which occupation best pleases her majesty. For this purpose choose empty brood-combs, or such as are only partially filled, for the queen will be in haste to occupy all space and fill the cells with eggs in order to close the brood. If you will examine that hive in 24 hours, without creating disturbance, you will, in nearly every instance, find the queen on this comb.

To get a queen out of a box hive, about the only way is to drum the bees out and allow the queen to pass out with them. There will be no difficulty in discovering an Italian queen from her golden color, for she excels the worker bees in brightness. The astronomer does not have to search the heavens when seeking Venus, Jupiter, or Mars, for they so far surpass the surrounding planets in brilliancy that they catch the eye at a glance. No more does the bee-keeper seek in vain his Italian queen, and in queen rearing this is quite an object. After the queen is captured and the colony becomes fully aware of its loss, the bees will build queen cells and rear a successor. We may also expect some "after swarms;" the first one will probably appear in about fourteen days, the time being varied by the strength of the colony.

But to those bee-keepers who are not seeking an increase of colonies but rather depend upon the honey harvest for their profits, the method we have given would be of no value. Such bee-keepers must immediately place a young queen in the colony from which the queen has been removed, in order to prevent after swarming and cause as little disturbance among the honey gatherers as possible. The new queen must be caged at least 24 hours, when introduced; some prefer placing a queen cell in the hive that is nearly developed, but this requires skill and patience. I have recently tried—and with much better success—hanging the entire comb containing the queen-cell in the hive which contains no queen. Queen cells are not scarce in the swarming season; every colony which has produced an early swarm will contain several queen cells which must be used at just the proper time, that is, when 9 or 10 days old, for if delayed longer, some may have fully matured, and if the bees are not inclined to swarm these new queens may destroy those remaining undeveloped, by biting through the cells. The bees usually place the queen cells

upon one or two combs; attention is necessary to distribute them sufficiently, that every queenless colony may be supplied with comb containing one or more queen cells. This method of superseding queens is certainly very simple and practical, as well as expeditious. Very little disturbance is created among the bees, and scarcely any interruption of labor. The young queen will soon become fertilized and commence depositing eggs. Should she by any means be lost or destroyed during the wedding flight, a new queen cell should be immediately inserted, and care should be taken to select one nearly matured that the bees may not become too much excited.

Carlsmarkt, Germany.

For the American Bee Journal.

#### D. A. Jones' Method of Transferring.

WM. F. CLARKE.

When at Beeton, the other day, I was astonished to find Mr. Jones' home yard full of the motliest collection of old gums, time-worn box hives, and other antiquated bee "fixins," that I have ever set eyes on. In anticipation of the arrival of a lot of Palestine queens, he had taken a tour through a secluded section of country inhabited mostly by colored people, and bought up about a hundred colonies of black bees, domiciled in these ancient homes. It only wanted a few weather-beaten straw skips to complete the picture of apicultural antiquities.

The Palestine queens were shipped too early in the season, got delayed among the icebergs in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and only two survived, causing an entry of \$1,000 to the wrong side of the profit and loss account in the Jones ledger. The weather was not very auspicious for transferring, but it had to be done, as many of the colonies were short of stores, and some were even swarming out in search of the food which a backward season failed to supply from early spring flowers.

Notwithstanding all the scientific appliances he has at command, Jones is the most "rough-and-ready" bee-keeper I have ever met with. He goes at the business of transferring like a regular backwoodsman, armed with an axe and a bowie-knife. "Bring a hive!" It is brought accordingly, and put in the place of the old hive, which is turned bottom side up, and set beside the new one. "Blow in some smoke." While this is being done, Jones is considering the best place for beginning the work of demolition. Whack goes the axe on the chosen spot. You would think the bees would streak out like lightning. But they don't. That blow with the axe seems to stun them. Soon a piece of the old hive is split out without damaging a bit of comb. More splitting, till the knife can reach the first flake of comb, which, on being loosened, is laid flat on a broad shingle. Presto! The bees are swept off into the new hive with a goose feather,

and the comb taken into a house near by, to be fastened into a frame. Flake after flake is thus treated. The bees soon begin to find the new hive, and multitudes of them march into it of their own accord. The operation is all over in about half the time it takes for the usual orthodox drumming.

This expeditious mode of transferring is only practicable when the old hives have little or no honey in them, as was the case with most of Mr. Jones' purchases. In buying black bees for transference, it is good policy to choose populous colonies with but little honey. The gathering season is close at hand, and with plenty of workers, there will soon be plenty of honey. It is a common mistake of beginners, in buying colonies in old box hives, to choose the heaviest. Instead of these, the experienced bee-keeper will pick out the colonies that are short of honey and strong in population. If a hive about to be transferred has a large amount of honey in it, the bees must be drummed out in the approved fashion, and the heavy combs removed with great care. Mr. Jones has a wire cage the size of his frame, into which he puts combs heavy with honey, after fitting them, and extracts the honey before putting the frames into the hive. This wire cage is an admirable contrivance. It consists of two leaves which are hinged, and shut closely on the combs, holding them in place. Any bits of comb containing honey can be fitted into a frame, put in the cage, and extracted by this means.

Many people are very awkward and unthinking about this process of transferring. I met with a man the other day, who had just been trying his hand at it. He drummed out the bees all right, and then proceeded to pry off the top of the old hive. It was pretty well stored with honey, and the consequence was, as might have been expected, that the whole interior collapsed "kersmash," killing young brood and wasting comb and honey at a wholesale rate.

It is astonishing how soon transferred bees, when the job is done properly, settle down to work in their new habitation, "clar up de kitchen," and become as contented as a family that has just moved out of an old log cabin or board shanty, into a comfortable new house.

Mr. Jones fastens the old combs into frames, with cedar strips projecting a little at the top and bottom, the ends of which are fastened with very fine wire. A bee-keeper who, like myself, was on a visit of observation at the Beeton apiaries, mentioned that he used small rubber rings in place of wires to fasten the strips. "Give us your hand," exclaimed Jones. On trial, we found the plan an excellent one.

Listowel, Ont., June 5, 1882.

Do not let your numbers of the BEE JOURNAL for 1881 be lost. The best way to preserve them is to procure a binder and put them in. They are very valuable for reference.

For the American Bee Journal.  
**Wintering in Chaff Hives.**

LUCIAN FRENCH.

In September, 1880, I transferred the bees from 6 of my old Langstroth hives into Root's chaff hives, and they have wintered without loss. One colony seems rather weak, but I think will live.

I packed 12 colonies in chaff—the same as in 1879; 3 died, and 2 were so weak that I took one colony from the cellar and put with them to save them. Six colonies in Root's simplicity hive were packed in straw and chaff in large dry goods boxes. One of these died, and I was so weak I united it with the others. Twenty-seven colonies on the summer stands came through all right. Of the 23 colonies placed in the cellar 11 died, 6 were very weak, and the remaining 6 were strong. Some bee-keepers in this section of the country wintered their bees on summer stands in the old-fashioned box hive, and met with little, or no loss, though they have but few colonies. I would like to know if overstocking has anything to do with loss in wintering?

I have been experimenting for a number of years, endeavoring to determine the best manner of wintering, and would be pleased to know the method L. James pursues; for surely the wintering of bees should be as simple as that of cattle, horses, etc. I am glad to see the awakening on this subject. I know there are very many attending circumstances to influence, and bring about this end, which we shall all be so glad to attain, and I think S. Valentine, on page 129 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1881, names some of the important causes of loss.

I have thus far had good success with Root's chaff hives, but as it takes "more than one robin to make a spring," I will not shout too soon.  
 Dexter, Maine.

Connecticut Farmer.

**How to Introduce a New Queen.**

H. L. JEFFREY.

The first requisite for the safe introducing of a strange queen is the right kind of a cage to use. As good a one as any is made of fine wire cloth about 8 threads to the inch each way. Cut a strip 3 inches wide by four long, turn the edges over on the long sides a quarter of an inch; this makes a hem and prevents raveling out; then pull out two or three wires on the ends, bring both ends of cloth and twist the wires together. Now you have a wire cage about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch across. Press it flat till it is a half inch oval; then tie two thicknesses of wrapping paper neatly over one end, as close to the end as possible, and trim off the edges of the paper above the string. Take a piece of sponge large enough to fill the other end quite full, wash the sponge perfectly clean and squeeze it dry. Saturate the sponge with honey, put

your queen in the cage and then stop the end with the sponge. She is now a prisoner in the cage between the sponge and paper, the honey in the sponge furnishing her with food. You are now ready to put her into the hive.

To prepare the hive for her, if a frame hive, open it and take out the queen if it has one; if not destroy all the queen cells if there are any. If the hive has any sealed honey over brood in the frames, uncap a small place on one of the combs, place the cage with the queen in between this and the next comb, bring the combs close enough together to hold the cage in place, then close up the hive and let them severely alone for 3 or 4 days. The bees will bite through the paper and let the queen out among them very quietly, and there is very little, if any danger of the new queen suffering any harm from the bees. In the last four or five years I have used this way of introducing queens in at least 500 cases without a single failure, and I have tried other methods without success.

Woodbury, Conn.

**SELECTIONS FROM  
 OUR LETTER BOX**

**After Swarming.**—I commenced the season after the water went down with 70 colonies; they commenced to swarm on the 27th of March and continued to swarm up to the 5th of May. They suddenly stopped, and up to this time there has been just enough honey coming in for them to live on. At this time (the 5th of May) the honey flow ceased entirely, and I thought I would have to feed them to keep them from starving; but on the night of the 9th of May there came a tremendous fall of honey dew, when all the leaves with a smooth upper surface were covered. It accumulated in large drops, as if it had been poured from a spoon. On the 9th and 10th the bees were working like mad, and seemed to send out every worker that could be spared from the hive. They stored a great deal of honey in those two days; then came a heavy rain on the night of the 10th, and that ended the honey flow up to June 7th. That honey dew was a godsend, for if it had not come I would have had to feed nearly every colony till June 7th. The honey flow has been heavy up to date, and on the 13th inst. they commenced to swarm again. They have been swarming at the rate of 2 or 3 a day up till now. Young swarms that had only one-fifth of their frames filled with comb are swarming. Such as those I return to the hive after pinching off the queen cells, and clipping the old queen's wing. Some of them, after staying 2 or 3 days, will come out again with queen cells barely started. I have kept the honey closely extracted from them, yet they swarm. If they continue to swarm it will cut short my honey yield, for

it is high time they were turning their attention to honey-gathering. My neighbors' bees are doing the same way. If some more experienced bee-keeper would explain the cause, and give a plan to prevent so much swarming, I would be very grateful.

W. G. McLENDON.

Lake Village, Ark., June 21, 1882.

[The cause is that in swarming your colonies are never entirely depleted of field-workers. We think if you will hereafter adopt the plan of moving the parent colony from its old stand after a swarm has issued, and placing the new swarm on the old stand, you will have no trouble, as the mature field workers will desert the parent colony, and there will be no old bees to go with the first young queen when hatched.—Ed.]

**Lamp Moth Trap.**—We have had much rain and flooding the past four weeks, and such cold wind, it has deterred our bees from swarming early, but during the last few days the temperature has been about 90° F., and we are receiving some enormous large swarms. In spite of all our wet weather bees have done excellently. White clover has been with us two weeks or more, and promises a splendid yield of honey. I am trying the plan of setting a lamp in a pan of water in my apiary at night, and find it very profitable. It is sure destruction to the bee moth. My neighbor, Mr. David Witt, was last evening showing me his method of management, and called my attention to a strong colony which he said was "cutting down an awful sight of rubbish every night." Being anxious to know the cause, I send you a small package of it. 1. What is it, and what should be done with the colony? 2. Will bees do well put into a Langstroth hive, without either combs or foundation?

FRANK B. RIFE.

Malaby, O., June 14, 1882.

[1. The package mentioned above has not been received at this office.

2. Yes, the bees will do well enough, but they are very liable to build crooked. It is mistaken economy to suppose good foundation is an article of extravagance.—Ed.]

**Storms in Kentucky.**—After a few days of encouraging honey flow, the 16th of June opened with violent rain storms, continuing over the 17th, and accompanied by very high temperature, resulting in the destruction of great numbers of field workers, the sections in many hives presenting the appearance of those left by swarming. Work in the sections was suspended for nearly a week, and many colonies destroyed their drones, even to pulling them from the cells. This, at a time when linden was just opening, was discouraging indeed. This morning it is again raining more violently than ever, accompanied by very heavy winds and thunder, and everything



presents the appearance of a stormy day. Our bees appear to have abandoned clover for a white-blossomed weed that is a great pest in old meadows. It is now in full bloom. The prospects for a surplus of honey are very gloomy at this time. Queens have seemed to do their best to render the hives populous, but nothing could prevail against such wholesale destruction of workers, and so many adverse circumstances.

JOHN C. PEDEN.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., June 26, 1882.

[Our correspondent, we hope, will yet realize a good honey crop, despite the apparent unfavorableness of the weather. If summer and fall flowers are usually abundant in your locality, the weather of which you complain will be the very best for developing them. Last season your prospects were much gloomier than now, and yet the asters came in with an abundance of nectar never before equalled by it, and you rejoiced over the happy termination of your misfortunes. Even, however, if your worst fears are realized for this season, it cannot be expected that a territory as vast as ours, with a climate so varied, should every portion be equally as productive in one season, any more than that all soils should rival your famous blue-grass pastures, or that all herds of cattle should equal your incomparable shorthorns.—ED.]

**Ready for Linden Bloom.**—During the months of April and May, my bees got very little honey and as a result, feeding was necessary to keep away the pangs of hunger. I now have them in a condition where I can muster a large army of workers to take the field as soon as the linden blossoms, which will be in a few days. Mustard is blooming quite profusely now, and bees are working on it some. I saw some dogwood and elder blossoms to-day, but no bees about them. Does it yield any honey or not? The crop prospects here are good.

W. H. MARTIN.

Falls City, Neb., June 25, 1882.

[They undoubtedly both yield honey, but it is either difficult to obtain or obnoxious to the bees; it is seldom they are seen to work on either if anything else is in bloom.—ED.]

**Bees have prospered.**—Notwithstanding the cold, backward spring, bees in this locality have prospered. I wintered 50 colonies out of 54. Have had a few natural swarms. Nearly all my colonies are storing honey in the surplus boxes, and some are ready to be raised up. White clover is in full bloom, is abundant, and everything looks promising for a good honey harvest.

MRS. A. M. SANDERS.

Sheridan, Mich., June 23, 1882.

**Improvement in Dispositions.**—Bees are doing better. The Syrians are far more amiable than they were last year. Can it be handling? My class of 30 go among them with no protection, and receive no harm. They are a great improvement, I believe, on the Italians. I am very sorry for Mr. Jones. It is too bad. For his great enterprise—one of the greatest ever undertaken on behalf of apiculture. He gets only loss, and very little thanks.

A. J. COOK.

Lansing, Mich., June 23, 1882.

[Yes, Professor, you are right in your surmise; frequent careful handling, as we discovered years ago, will very much improve the amiability of almost any colony. Here, again, might arise a doubt, whether it is all instinct which teaches the bee that its proper manipulation is for its benefit, and not to do harm; and this, too, may have given rise to the thought that bees learn to individualize, for we frequently hear old bee-keepers say that their bees can distinguish them from strangers, when it really may be a peculiarity in dress or in the manner of handling.—ED.]

**Motherwort for Bees.**—Prospects for a honey crop are very discouraging here. Bees have built no comb in the sections as yet, and are not more than making a living. Cold and wet, with but little clover in bloom. Motherwort seems to be yielding more honey than any other plant so far. I have about 2,000 plants of it under cultivation in my experimental garden, and I think 10 acres of it planted the same as corn one way and drilled the other way, would support 100 colonies of bees.

W. T. STEWART.

Eminence, Ky., June 22, 1882.

**Wired Foundation.**—Will you please inform some of your old subscribers, through the BEE JOURNAL, if the wired foundation can be used in the body of the hive; it twists so I cannot use it?

G. CHOLWELL.

Red Hook, N. Y.

[The strongest recommendations urged by the friends of wired foundation are that it is proof against twisting and sagging. We have used but little of it, and then only in an experimental manner, but were not troubled with its twisting.—ED.]

**A Sad Accident.**—On the 4th of June I started for Hammondsport, where I have a vineyard, when my horses became frightened and ran away, throwing me out and breaking my leg. I was badly bruised otherwise. I have been unable to attend to my bees since, and as it has been such weather that they required especial care, they have suffered in consequence. I have lost 5 colonies by starvation.

D. S. McCALLUM.

Big Creek, N. Y., June 15, 1882.

**A Valuable Seedling.**—I herewith send you a specimen of white clover, which you see is very large, and the blossoms are perfectly white. It blooms from 12 to 15 days before the common or Dutch white clover or the alsike or red clovers. I first noticed it last year growing in front of one of my bee hives, and this year it has spread until there is a patch about 2 yards square, with the seed now ripe, while the common white clover near it, a specimen of which I send, is only coming into bloom. Is this a new seedling, or what is it? My bees are doing first rate, and the fields are perfectly white with clover.

H. BESSE.

Delaware, O., June 27, 1882.

[It is undoubtedly a new seedling, although the size and shape of the seeds differ materially from those of any other variety with which we are acquainted. It is, however, worthy of cultivation, and will prove very valuable because of its extra large size and early maturity. Do not neglect it.—ED.]

**Late Feeding.**—Bees came through the winter good, but we had a very severe spring on bees; some had to be fed as late as June 17th. They are doing well now, June 23d. It is strange how they have swarmed, even in May, without a pound of honey in the hives, and none coming in.

Hartford, Wis. I. S. CROWFOOT.

**More than Doing Well.**—The thin foundation is the knob of perfection *magnifico*. Bees are more than doing well now. Swarming has commenced.

P. P. NELSON.

Manteno, Ill., June 24, 1882.

### The Apiary Register.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy and commence to use it.

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1 00  
 " 100 colonies (220 pages)..... 1 50  
 " 200 colonies (420 pages)..... 2 00

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable ones to procure at the start.

**Bee Pasturage a Necessity.**—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

Those who may wish to change from other editions to the Weekly, can do so by paying the difference.

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

## ADVERTISING RATES.

20c. per agate line of space, each insertion.

A line of Agate type will contain about eight words; fourteen lines will occupy 1 inch of space. Transient Advertisements payable in advance. Special Notices, 50 cents per line.

**DISCOUNTS** will be given on advertisements published WEEKLY as follows, if the whole is paid in advance:

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Advertisements withdrawn before the expiration of the contract, will be charged the full rate for the time the advertisement is inserted.

**THOMAS G. NEWMAN,**

225 West Madison Street., Chicago, Ill.

## Special Notices.

The BEE JOURNAL is mailed at the Chicago Postoffice every Tuesday, and any irregularity in its arrival is due to the postal employes, or some cause beyond our control.

We will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or an Apiary Register for 100 colonies, and Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$3.00; or with King's Text-Book, in cloth, for \$2.75; or with Bees and Honey, in cloth, \$2.50.

Always forward us money either by postal order, registered letter, or by draft on Chicago or New York. Drafts on other cities, or local checks, are not taken by the banks in this city except at a discount of 25 cents, to pay expense of collecting them.

**Premiums.**—Those who get up clubs for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for 1882, will be entitled to the following premiums. Their own subscription may count in the club:

- For a Club of 2,—a copy of "Bees and Honey."
- " 3,—an Emerson Binder for 1882.
- " 4,—Apiary Register for 50 Colonies, or Cook's (Bee) Manual, paper.
- " 5,—" cloth.
- " 6,—Weekly Bee Journal for 1 year, or Apiary Register for 200 Col's.

Or they may deduct 10 per cent in cash for their labor in getting up the club.

## Local Convention Directory.

1882. **Time and Place of Meeting.**  
 July 8—Madison, Wis., at Madison, Wis.  
 25—Western Iowa, at Winterset, Iowa.  
 Henry Wallace, Sec., Winterset, Iowa.  
 Aug. 10—Maine State, at Harmony, Maine.  
 Wm. Hoyt, Sec.  
 Sept. 5—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis., at Rockton, Ill.  
 Jonathan Stewart, Sec.  
 Oct. 3-6—North American, at Cincinnati, O.  
 Dr. Ehrlick Parmly, Sec., New York City.  
 5—Kentucky Union, at Shelbyville, Ky.  
 G. W. Demaree, Sec., Christiansburg, Ky.  
 Tuscarawas Valley, at Newcomerstown, O.  
 J. A. Bucklew, Sec., Clarks, O.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,  
 Monday, 10 a. m., July 3, 1882.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

### Quotations of Cash Buyers.

#### CHICAGO.

HONEY—I am paying 7c. for dark and 9c. for light extracted.  
 BEESWAX—Choice lots are worth 25c. here; bright yellow, 24c.; dark to good, 17@22c.

AL. H. NEWMAN, 923 W. Madison St.

#### CINCINNATI.

HONEY—The market for honeys is quiet. Extracted brings 7@10c. on arrival. No comb honey on the market worth mentioning, prices nominal.  
 BEESWAX—Scarce, and brings 20@25c. on arrival.  
 C. F. MUTH.

### Quotations of Commission Merchants.

#### CHICAGO.

HONEY—The demand for comb honey is light, prices being made to meet views of purchaser.  
 BEESWAX—Scarce, and in demand at 23@25c.  
 R. A. BURNETT, 165 South Water St.

#### BOSTON.

HONEY—Trade quiet. We quote at 20@22c., according to quality.  
 BEESWAX—Prime quality, 25c.  
 CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

#### NEW YORK.

HONEY—White clover, fancy, 1 lb. bxs., 15@16c.; white clover, good to choice, 1 and 2 lb. bxs., 13@14c.; buckwheat, 2 lb. bxs., per lb., 11@12c. Extracted and strained, white, 9@10c.; dark 7@8c.  
 BEESWAX—The market continues rather quiet, but the supply is light and prices firmly sustained. Western, pure, 24@25c.; Southern pure, 25@26c.  
 D. W. QUINBY, 105 Park Place.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—Our first consignment of new crop of comb honey was received last week from Hale's apiary, Los Angeles county. It was choice, white, straight combs, and well filled and capped. We sold the lot (about 1,000 lbs.) for 30c. per lb. Both old comb and extracted are still on market, and sellers are pressing it at low figures. There is not enough doing to give more than nominal quotations. Private advices from the southern part of the State are to the effect that the yield will not be heavy, but the reports have not thus far influenced buyers in the least.

We quote white comb, 15@20c.; dark to good, 8@12c. Extracted, choice to extra white, 7@8c.; dark and candied, 6@6c. BEESWAX—23@25c.  
 STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

#### ST. LOUIS.

HONEY—In fair demand. Extracted selling at 8@10c.; comb scarce—nominal at 18@22c.  
 BEESWAX—Prime in demand at 22@23c.  
 R. C. GREER & CO., 117 N. Main Street.

#### CLEVELAND.

HONEY—As there is no honey in market, we have no quotations this week.  
 A. C. KENDLE, 115 Ontario Street.

**Constitutions and By-Laws** for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

When changing a postoffice address, mention the old as well as the new address.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

Three years ago St. Julian, the great California trotter, was unknown; the same may be said of Kendall's Spavin Cure. Now both have a world-wide reputation. Why? Because they both have merit. One is a great trotter, the other is the most successful remedy ever discovered to be used on man or beast. 26w4t

## Bingham's Smoker Corner.

I have tried several kinds of Smokers, and none give such satisfaction as Bingham's; 'tis worth more to me than all the rest combined.  
 Morning Sun, Iowa. J. E. KEARNS.

## Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is the oldest Bee Paper in America, and has a large circulation in every State, Territory and Province, among farmers, mechanics, professional and business men, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium.

## STANLEY AGAIN AT LARGE.

We have now secured a quantity of bright yellow wax, and can furnish our thin foundation for sections on short notice. Owing to the rapid advance in the price of wax, we now quote thin foundation at 60c. per lb. for 20 lbs. or more. We shall be able to furnish a limited amount of heavy foundation at 45c. per lb., also tin points for glassing honey at 20c. per 1,000, and wire nails of any size at manufacturers' list prices.

G. W. STANLEY & BRO.,  
 27w2t Wyoming, N. Y.

**BEAUTIFUL QUEENS**—Warranted Italian, \$1.25 each; Warranted Cyprians, \$1.50 each; Unwarranted Queens, \$1.00 each. Try one and you will want more. Address,  
 27witp REV. J. E. KEARNS, Morning Sun, Iowa.

## VANDERVORT FOUNDATION

110 sq. FEET, or 11 lbs. \$6; more at same rate; less, 60 cts. per lb., delivered at Express, Albany, N. Y. H. W. GARRETT,  
 27w4t Coeyman's Hollow, N. Y.

1882. Consult your interest, and send for my Circular, new circular and price list of colonies, Nuclei and Queens. Address,  
 9smst S. B. McLEAN, Columbia, Tenn.

**ONE-PIECE SECTIONS** a specialty. Pound size, \$4.50 per 1,000. L. Hives 50c. Also, Italian bees for \$5 per colony. Circular free.  
 8sm12tp BYRON WALKER & CO., Capac, Mich.





**LOOK HERE!**

If you want cheap bees and hives to suit, good Cyprian, Albino or Italian Queens, Comb Foundation, all kinds, Section Boxes, and everything a live apiarist needs, send for prices.

**Full Colonies and Nuclei a Specialty**

with good young Queens Give me a call, friends, and I will try and please you. (Box 819)

E. T. FLANAGAN, Rose Hill Apiary,  
Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON,**

Rogersville, Genesee County, Mich.,

Makes a specialty of rearing fine Italian Queens. All queens bred from imported queens, and from the purest and best home-bred queens, and the cells built in full colonies. No black bees in the vicinity. Single queen, \$1.00; six queens for \$5.00; twelve or more, 75c. each. Tested queens, \$2.00 each. Safe arrival by mail guaranteed. Send money by draft, registered letter, or by money order drawn on Flint, Mich. 26smtf

**1882-Southern Headquarters.-1882**

For Early Italian and Cyprian Queens;

Imported and Home-bred; Nuclei and Full Colonies. For quality and purity, my stock of bees cannot be excelled. I make a specialty of manufacturing the Dunham Foundation. Try it. If you wish to purchase Bees or Supplies, send for my new Catalogue, giving directions for introducing queens, and remarks on the New Races of Bees. Address,

DR. J. P. H. BROWN,  
Augusta, Ga.

**BARNES' PATENT  
Foot Power Machinery**

CIRCULAR AND  
SCROLL SAWS,



Hand, Circular Rip Saws for general heavy and light ripping, Lathes, &c. These machines are especially adapted to **Hive Making**. It will pay every bee-keeper to send for our 48-page Illustrated Catalogue.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES,  
No. 2017 Main street,  
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

**THE RURAL CANADIAN,**

A Fortnightly Journal of

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Affairs.

Edited by W. F. CLARKE, and

Published at 5 Jordan street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, at \$1.00 per year, by C. Blackett Robinson, Liberal inducements to local agents. 44mtf

**GERMAN  
POULTRY AND BEE GAZETTE.**

Deutsche Geflügel und Bienen-Zeitung.

The only paper of its kind in America; 75 cents a year—sample copies 10 cents.

C. C. STUECKER, Publisher,

18mtf Louisville, Ky.

**MY 16-PAGE PRICE LIST** of Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land Bees, Queens, Nuclei Colonies and Apiarian Supplies, will be sent to all who will send me their name and address on a postal card.

H. H. BROWN,  
Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

**PURE ITALIAN QUEENS**—Bred from selected tested Queens; also, Chaff and Simplicity Bee Hives, all kinds of Sections, Wide Langstroth frames, and all kinds of Apiarian Supplies. Send for Price List. A. B. MILLER & SON, Waukegan, Elkhart County, Ind. 21sm4t

**Pure Italian Bees**

at reasonable prices.

**FULL COLONIES IN LANGSTROTH HIVES,  
QUEENS AND NUCLEI.**

Satisfaction guaranteed in every sale.

22wt JOHN F. DIPMAN, Fremont, Ohio.

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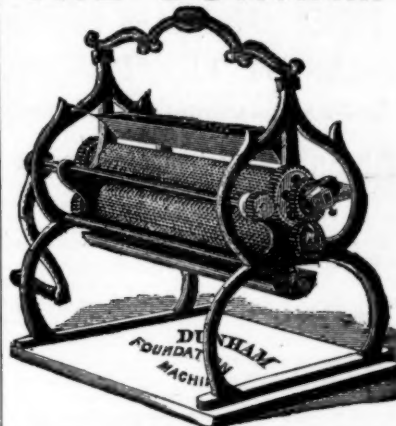
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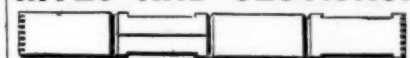
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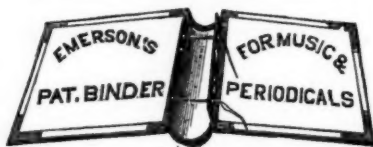
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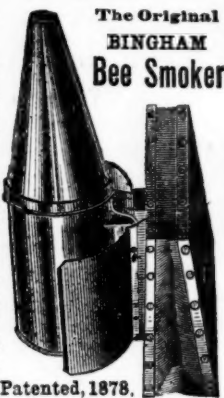
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